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begins its self-contamination at the marriage license window." More control is here needed and physical fitness is more important than civil fitness. The author makes out a strong case for a sexualization or sterilization of many defectives and criminals. Then the conditions of the poor must be improved and juvenile courts are needed to keep boys and girls from being dealt with as criminals. The author pleads for boys' clubs, etc., although he is seemingly unacquainted with much of the work now being done. In conclusion, a more rational treatment of the criminal is urged and the training such as is given at Elmira, "represents the general plan upon which crime must be combatted if the world is ever to accomplish much in the prevention and cure of the most formidable of all the diseases of society."

With the general thesis of the book and a large percentage of the conclusions the reviewer is in hearty sympathy and heartily commends it to students of social problems.

CARL KELSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Rhodes, James Ford. *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*. Vol. V, 1864-1866. Pp. xi, 659. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

This is the fifth of Mr. Rhodes' volumes on the *History of the United States*. Like the two preceding volumes it covers only about two years of time, so that we are led to believe that if the present proportion is kept up several volumes more are still due before Mr. Rhodes completes his task. The present volume opens with Sherman in camp at Atlanta preparatory to beginning his march to the sea, and closes with the triumph of the Republicans in the Congressional elections of 1866. As a whole, it comes up fully to the high standard set in the preceding volumes. In the treatment of the controversial questions of the time Mr. Rhodes shows the same spirit of impartiality and breadth of view which has won for him the admiration of students. His conclusions are reached only after the most patient and exhaustive examination of all the available material. There is so little to criticise in the volume under review that no effort will be made here to do more than give some idea of the scope of the work and the author's estimates of men and measures.

The description of the march through Georgia is prefaced by an estimate of Sherman, for whose ability as a commander Mr. Rhodes has unstinted praise. The orders to "forage liberally" led to some lawless pillaging and unwarranted burning of buildings, but he thinks Sherman was not responsible. Nevertheless he admits (p. 24) that the immorality and rapacity of the notorious Kilpatrick was "winked at" by Sherman on account of Kilpatrick's efficiency as a commander. Sherman's conduct on the march through the Carolinas, Mr. Rhodes seems to think, is less free from criticism. His "insatiable desire to wreak vengeance" upon the South Carolina aristocrats led to the issue of orders which, though "probably justified from the

military point of view," left "loopholes for the mania of destruction" (p. 88). In the final campaigns in Virginia Mr. Rhodes thinks Grant, whose shortcomings in the operations of 1864 he had freely criticised, "outgeneralled" Lee, but, since according to Rhodes' own statement (p. 130), Grant outnumbered Lee nearly three to one, the compliment is of doubtful value. His treatment of the military resources of the two belligerents and the cost of the war in men and money (pp. 186-188) seems to the reviewer altogether too brief. Reducing the total enlistments of both sides to a three year basis, he estimates the number of men who served in the Union army at 1,556,678, and the number in the Confederate army at 1,082,119, making substantially a ratio of three to two, which will seem to many to be an exaggeration of the Confederate strength. It is much larger than the estimates of Dodge and other competent military historians.

Two excellent chapters, embracing nearly one-half the entire volume, are devoted to society at the North and at the South, respectively. The former deals mainly with business conditions in the North during the war, government frauds, the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, trade between the North and the South, and Northern opposition to the war. The latter is devoted to a description of the financial difficulties of the Confederacy, industrial and economic conditions in the South, blockade running, illicit trade, conscription and desertion, social life among the whites and the part played by the blacks in the struggle. Mr. Rhodes devotes considerable space to the subject of illicit trade during the war, particularly in cotton and to the wholesale frauds perpetrated upon the government by dishonest agents in the South, the profits of which in some cases were shared by military commanders of high rank. He thinks the evidence "furnishes a strong presumption" of General Butler's guilt in this respect (p. 308).

Particularly valuable is the chapter on the treatment of prisoners by both belligerents, to the study of which subject Mr. Rhodes intimates that he devoted a year's time in the hope of ascertaining the facts concerning which there has been so much controversy and recrimination. His discussion is extremely frank and judicial. Concerning the brutal treatment of prisoners by punishment and shooting, both sides, he says, offended in about the same degree (p. 506). "All things considered," he concludes, "the statistics [of deaths among the prisoners] show no reason why the North should reproach the South" (p. 508). "If we add to one side of the account the refusal to exchange the prisoners and the greater resources, and to the other the distress of the Confederacy, the balance struck," he says, "will not be far from even." The St. Albans' raid and the attempt to burn New York Mr. Rhodes pronounces as "dark episodes" in the "desperate months" of the Confederacy (p. 342). General Forrest he defends from the charge of instigating the Fort Pillow massacre, and declares that the affair was neither ordered nor suggested by him (p. 513). For the final chapter Mr. Rhodes reviews the beginnings of reconstruction, giving considerable space to Andrew Johnson and his policy. The constitutional theories of reconstruction he disposes of by referring the reader to Deerming's Essays. Unfortunately Mrs. Pryor's and Mrs. Clay's reminiscences, as well as the memoirs of Henry

Villard and Pearson's "*Life of Governor Andrew*," were published too late to permit of their use by Mr. Rhodes.

JAMES WILFORD GARNER.

University of Illinois.

Scott, S. P. *History of the Moorish Empire in Europe*. Three volumes. Pp. xlii, 761; ix, 686; ix, 696. Price, \$10. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1904.

The history of the Moorish Empire in Europe is a work that will undoubtedly adorn the shelves of many private libraries, for it is well gotten up by its publishers, printed in good type, tastefully bound, and, as one looks at the pages, conveniently paragraphed for easy reading. On opening the first volume also one is dazzled by the array of authorities presented by the author, arranged and classified, not only alphabetically, but also by languages in order to promote facility of reference. But at this point suspicions are aroused, for it would be difficult for one not already master of the field to find his way intelligently among the 717 separate works in 15 languages that are here thrown together. No note of the author suggests which are the best authorities to consult, the books range in date from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, and an earlier edition is sometimes quoted in place of the last and revised form of the work. In the text there are no references whatever, so that it is impossible to tell the source from which particular statements are drawn—a serious drawback when it is considered how startling some of these statements are. We should be glad to know, for instance, what reasons there are for supposing that coffee was one of the staple articles of export from Arabia in the period before the birth of Mohammed; or the evidence that proves so conclusively that the so-called *jus primæ noctis* was practiced all over Europe in the Middle Ages, that vassals of all degrees were subject to it, and that it was a right attached to the estates of most of the great abbeys and sees of Catholic Europe; or the proof that the Pope issued blank indulgences purchasable by any criminal, who could then fill in the description of a contemplated crime and thus secure immunity from all punishment. In fact, one of the most striking things about the book is the author's bitter hostility toward the Church. He can find nothing good to say for it under any circumstances.

When he treats of Mohammedan affairs proper he is on rather firmer ground, and the history of the Moorish occupation of Spain is fully and on the whole accurately traced. The first three chapters of his book are devoted to a review of the development of Islam prior to 711, and the fourth to a description of Visigothic Spain. The remainder of the first volume and all of the second are given up to Spanish affairs. Even in this part of the work, however, Mr. Scott's peculiar methods of work invalidate some of his conclusions. It is evident that he has laboriously consulted the vast array of authorities grouped at the beginning of this history, but without manifesting any critical insight. Whenever he finds an attractive statement, no matter what the source, he puts it down and the material thus collected